

245 "MISCELLANEOUS WANTS" printed in THE REPUBLIC last month.  
44 MORE than in any other St. Louis newspaper.

# THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR

ST. LOUIS, MO., THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1903.

339 "BUSINESS WANTED" Ads were printed in THE REPUBLIC last month.  
158 MORE than in any other St. Louis newspaper.

PRICE (In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents.)

NINETY-SIXTH YEAR.

## POPE'S LIFE CONTINUES TO HANG BY A THREAD.

He Grew weaker Hour by Hour Yesterday, Finally Relapsing Into Unconsciousness—Showed Wonderful Vitality in Operation of Part of the Day, but the Improvement from the Hoped for Tuesday Did Not Prove as Permanent as Had Been Expected. Several Times the Crowds Around the Vatican Excited by Reports That the Pontiff Was Dead.

CARDINALS BEL AGAINST THE TREATMENT OF PHYSICIANS.



A SECTION OF THE VATICAN AT ROME. THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC PHOTOGRAPH BY THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

Rome, July 9, 5:25 a. m. Pope is asleep. The condition is not worse. There is yet a sliver of serum gathering again in the bladder, but the disorder of his kidneys is quieting. During the early part of his Holiness was somewhat restless. The occasional brief periods were disturbed by difficulty in breathing. Doctor Lippini and Pignatelli, Pio Centra, did their best, the patient at brief intervals, still spoke little and seemed morose. Chloral and caffeine were used with good effects. About sunrise the Pontiff had a more restorative sleep than all night.

Rome, Thursday, July 9 (144). The life of Pope Leo continues to hang by a thread, with the expectation that any moment may bring the catastrophe.

Yet the wonderful vitality of the remarkable old man is combating the complication of diseases which would endanger a strong man in the prime of life.

It would appear that every one of the Vatican is obliged to give way to overpowering fatigue, so much more than it is in the palace than outside people being still congregating on the piazza of St. Peter's as this dispatch was filed.

The corner of the palace which remained lighted the longest was the apartment of Cardinal Rampolla, where the lights were extinguished only a short time after those in the room occupied by Mgr. Volpioni.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. Rome, July 8.—(Copyright, 1903.)—Sensational rumors were again circulated to-night concerning the Pope, but his condition remains absolutely stationary.

His Holiness is calm, but Count Sacchetti, who left the Vatican at 11 p. m., says that he had not up to then been able to sleep. During Professor Mazzoni's visit in the evening, the Pope said:

"I am so weak I cannot last much longer, and I must leave undone many things which I desired to arrange before my departure for eternity."

A tragic impression is made by the Pope's appearance on all who are allowed to approach him. His head, leaning back on the cushion of his arm chair, seems inanimate, and one wonders whether one is before a shadow or a human form.

The unconsciousness in which he is lost from time to time causes him to look like a corpse. It might be believed that he is dead were it not for the heavy and irregular breathing which shows that he is alive.

ROME EXCITED BY REPORTS OF POPE'S DEATH. His Holiness passed a sleepless night, which arrested the improvement that had manifested itself last evening, and this greatly enfeebled the illustrious sufferer. The end was believed to be quite near this morning, and rumors of the Pope's death were circulated in the city.

Several times before noon the newspapers had issued special editions stating that the Sovereign Pontiff was in the last stage of his illness. The Cardinals thereupon returned to the Vatican in great haste and the populace flocked to the various churches to pray for the repose of the Pope's soul.

However, his Holiness was maintaining his supreme struggle against death and insisted on rising and dressing, declining the assistance of his valet.

Throughout the morning he remained

## NEW YORK AND CHICAGO SUFFER FROM INTENSE HEAT.

Two Deaths and Twelve Prostrations in the Metropolis as the Result of the Hottest Day of the Year—Protracted Hot Spell Predicted—Six Succumb in Chicago While Many Are Overcome by the Torrid Weather—Deaths Reported at Other Points.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New York, July 8.—New York suffered greatly from the heat to-day, and this was aggravated by increased humidity, rendering the atmosphere very oppressive. Two deaths from heat were reported and there were a score of prostrations. According to the Weather Bureau, however, this is only the beginning of a heated spell. By Sunday, it is predicted, the city may expect to have a temperature much higher than it has been. On the street to-day the thermometer started at 6 o'clock, registering 72. At noon it reached 92, and between that hour and 3 o'clock it climbed inch by inch until at 3 o'clock it marked 101. Soon after that time the breeze increased slightly and the mercury gradually receded, but the city was left gasping at nightfall. SIX DEAD AT CHICAGO. Chicago, July 8.—Six deaths and a score of prostrations bore witness to the advent of a hot wave here to-day. The temperature during the afternoon reached 92 in the Weather Bureau. Thermometers on the street showed marks several degrees higher. To-night a thunderstorm, followed by a breeze off the lake, caused a fall of twenty degrees. For to-morrow a renewal of the heat is predicted. 101 DEGREES AT PADUCAH. REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Paducah, Ky., July 8.—This was the hottest day of the summer, the Government thermometer registering 101 at 2 p. m. 99 IN THE SHADE AT CENTRALIA. REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Centralia, Mo., July 8.—This has been the hottest day of the season, registering 99 in the shade in this city this afternoon. TWO DEATHS FROM HEAT. REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Memphis, Tenn., July 8.—Mr. Edward Pryor, 29 years old, and Mary Sautzner, 1 year old, died today from heat prostrations.

## ROYALTY THANKS ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Czar of Russia and Queen of the Netherlands Appreciate Gift for Peace Palace.

WORLD'S WELFARE PROMOTED.

Wilhelmina Says Donation Expresses Sympathy on Part of Private Persons Essential to Universal Tranquillity.

New York, July 8.—Andrew Carnegie has received the following letters from Count Cassini, the Ambassador of Russia in Washington, on the occasion of his presentation of the sum of \$1,500,000 to the Netherlands Government for a courthouse and library for the use of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague: "Imperial Embassy of Russia, Washington, D. C., May 28, 1903.—Andrew Carnegie, Esq.: Sir—His Majesty, the Emperor, has learned with the utmost satisfaction of the generous donation of \$1,500,000, given by you for the purpose of erecting a building at The Hague, to be held as the permanent seat of the International Court of Arbitration and for a library in connection with the same. His Majesty directs me to convey to you the expression of his deep and heartfelt appreciation of this magnificent gift, bestowed on a cause the initiative of which belongs to his most gracious master, who trusts that its further development will prove of inestimable value to the future peace of the world and the happiness of all mankind. 'Acquitting myself with the greatest pleasure of the agreeable duty entrusted to me, I remain sincerely yours, 'COUNT CASSINI, 'Ambassador of Russia.'"

"Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, Princess of Orange-Nassau, etc., etc., etc.: 'To Andrew Carnegie, Esq.—In order that the institution organized by the peace conference may attain its full development, not only the co-operation of sovereigns and governments is necessary, but the sympathy of private persons also is needed. 'You, sir, have felt this, and suiting the action to the sentiment with characteristic energy, you have offered a princely gift for the establishment of a palace and library worthy of the court of arbitration. 'May the palace which will owe its existence to your munificence remain throughout time the imposing symbol of the humane endeavor to solve the differences between nations by peaceful means. 'Your contribution so largely toward the realization of this end is a noble deed, which I and my people appreciate the more highly because an international decree having placed the seat of the court of arbitration in this country, The Netherlands considers itself the guardian of the idea of peace, which it was the aim of The Hague conference to see fulfilled. 'The object of this letter is to offer you these our most heartfelt thanks. 'Given at the Palace Stoeckley, the 11th of June, 1903. 'WILHELMINA.'"

LEADING TOPICS. TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC. THE SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT 4:41 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 7:27. WEATHER CONDITIONS. For St. Louis and Vicinity—Partly cloudy with thunderstorms to-day; lower temperature Thursday; variable winds. 1. Royalty Thanks Carnegie. Favor Cardinal Sampa for Pope. 2. New Judge of the Eleventh Circuit. Denounces Efforts to Throttle Press. 3. Sweeping Reform in War Department. Round of Feasting for American Tax. Loubet Inspects Windsor Castle. 4. East Side News. 5. Editorial. Society News. Barthold on Way to Europe. 6. Contract for Hotel at Grand and Pine. Mrs. Cummings Says Gobs Were Not Her Maiden Name. 7. The Republic Form Chart. Two Long Shots Won at Delmar. Waterbury Won Brighton. 8. Railway Official Confirms Delehan's Death. 9. Glants Win Easily From Cardinals. 10. Republic "Want" Ads. Birth, Marriages and Death Records. 11. Rooms for Rent Ads. 12. River News and Personal. Chicago Grain Markets. 13. Local Securities Easy. Fruitless Effort to Boom Stocks. Wheat Closes Strong. 14. Barrington Gains Time for Defense. Republican Contest for Election Board.

## WILL BRING NEGRO BACK FOR TRIAL.

Sheriff Kratz of Evansville Departs to State Reformatory for Lee Brown.

TRIAL WILL BE HASTENED.

Militia Will Remain on Duty Until the Case Is Settled—Arrests Follow Riots of Sunday Night.

Evansville, Ind., July 8.—Acting on orders of Judge Rasch, Sheriff Kratz left Evansville this evening for the Indiana Reformatory at Jeffersonville to bring back Lee Brown, the wounded negro who killed Patrolman Mueser last Friday. It was this killing and the desire of the mob to lynch Brown that precipitated the rioting here. Brown was secretly removed to Vincennes early Sunday morning for safe-keeping and after the storming of the Evansville jail was again removed from Vincennes to the State Prison at Jeffersonville for safety. As it was feared the Vincennes jail would be broken into, the negro was kept in the building.

How Sheriff Kratz will bring the negro here and the hour of his arrival will be kept secret if possible. The Sheriff took with him one deputy and Doctor Gilbert, who will try to prevent the negro from dying from the bullet in his lung while en route.

The troops will be held here pending the trial of the negro. A venture of fifty names was secretly drawn this afternoon from which to secure a jury. The court will appoint an attorney to defend Brown. The courthouse and jail are still guarded night and day by the Martinsville and Evansville companies of militia, the latter being stationed inside the building.

There were five arrests to-day on Grand Jury indictments for the rioting Sunday night. Those under arrest are Richard Grobeck, who was a Socialist candidate for City Clerk; A. P. Cardwell, a furniture merchant; J. T. Ziegler, William Trimble and James Steele. All were released under bonds.

The coroner to-day began his investigation of the fatalities resulting from the rioting. No verdict was returned.

There were no more deaths to-day. The three men believed to be fatally shot are in about the same condition as yesterday.

There were two funerals of mob victims this afternoon. August Jordan and Hazel Allman were buried. The funeral of Miss Allman was held a day sooner than announced to prevent excitement.

The police authorities say that while many of those shot by the militia were reputable citizens and no doubt drawn into the crowd from curiosity, two or three of those killed were disturbers and had caused the police trouble before. A revolver found on one of the dead bodies had three empty chambers, the cartridges having been recently exploded.

Miss Hazel Allman, who was buried to-day, was killed in the riot at the Public Square Monday night. She met her death while seated in a buggy between her father and mother. The buggy was about a half block away from the scene of the shooting. A bullet from a Winchester rifle struck her in the left side and came out at the back, killing her instantly.

Miss Allman was 15 years old and a beautiful girl. Her parents are heartbroken over the affair and her mother is in the hands of a physician.

Miss Allman begged her parents to let her go and see the crowds at the jail, and they went with her, not being willing for her to go alone.

Until the midday, the testimony thus far goes to show, there was little boodling. But about that time a combine of nineteen members in the Senate was formed, three being four other Senators who were not occasionally, swelling the total to 22 out of 24. The individual members of the combine were constantly looking for "business" or "driftwood," and it is estimated that in the palm days of the combine the profits to the energetic Senator averaged from \$400 to \$500 a session.

In one instance a certain manufacturer in St. Louis was slow in putting up the money which the boodlers demanded. Then came the day for the passage of the bill. A combine member went to St. Louis to bring the matter forcibly before the manufacturer. The result was that, just before the bill came up, the Senator in St. Louis wired a trusty colleague in the capital: "River's rising; driftwood coming down fast."

Which meant that the manufacturer had opened his coffers. The bill was killed. This combine acted just as did the House combine of the St. Louis Municipal Assembly. A member would be delegated to "see" certain interests and make terms. It is now understood that the combine regarded the insurance people as "easy," and letted regular tribute upon them. Then, when out of pocket money, they would hold up the stock yards, the railroads, or whatever business promised to be a good "producer."

Another witness before the Grand Jury was E. Y. Mitchell of Springfield, who was in Jefferson City in the interests of a bill compelling counties having unpaid outstanding warrants to set aside 20 per cent of their current revenues for redemption purposes. A few days ago, a witness said that \$10,000 was paid to pass the bill. Gov-

## GIRL VICTIM OF THE RIOT IS BURIED AT EVANSVILLE.



The funeral of Miss Allman took place yesterday, a day earlier than had been arranged, in order to prevent excitement as far as possible.

## COMBINE SENATORS REFERRED TO BOODLE AS "DRIFT-WOOD."

Former Senator Charles E. Peers, Examined by the Grand Jury, Was Unable to Recall Having Mentioned a Bid of \$10,000 to Richard D. Lancaster in Connection With Excise Commissioner Fee Bill—E. Y. Mitchell Denies Charge of Boodling in County Warrant Legislation.

A conflict of statements and memories regarding boodling or "drift wood," occurred in connection with the legislative investigation at the Four Courts yesterday when two former Senators, Richard D. Lancaster of St. Louis and Charles E. Peers of Warrenton, came together in an ante-room to the Grand Jury chamber and discussed the construction which the former had put on remarks which were made by Peers during the session of 1897.

According to Lancaster, Peers had told him during that session that there was \$10,000 in the bill to prevent the abolition of the Excise Commissioner's office in St. Louis.

This measure was introduced in that session by Dennis Devoe of St. Louis, who wished to have a commission of three men, each drawing a salary of \$4,000, collect all of the licenses in this city.

The bill was fought by the Excise Commissioner. According to Lancaster, Peers made the statement about the \$10,000 to him while the bill was being discussed between themselves.

Peers denied that he had made any such statement. He said yesterday that he had told Lancaster that the bill ought to be defeated because the office was a good one on which to draw for party purposes, as the fees were so large. Nothing was said about \$10,000, according to Peers.

After Peers had agreed the question with Lancaster, he went before the Grand Jury for about ten minutes and was then excused. Lancaster followed him and it is supposed repeated his story. In 1897, the Excise Commissioner drew all of the fees from the office.

LANCER IT "DRIFTWOOD." Lancaster was questioned at length concerning boodling deals and boodling methods in the Senate in the sessions of 1895 and 1897, during which he served. It is understood that he told much of a decidedly picturesque nature.

Among other things comes an explanation of the expression "driftwood," which was much in use at that time. Senators would stily remark to each other, "Any driftwood in sight?" The answer might be affirmative or negative, but whatever the answer always resulted, "Driftwood," it now appears, was boodling.

Until the midday, the testimony thus far goes to show, there was little boodling. But about that time a combine of nineteen members in the Senate was formed, three being four other Senators who were not occasionally, swelling the total to 22 out of 24. The individual members of the combine were constantly looking for "business" or "driftwood," and it is estimated that in the palm days of the combine the profits to the energetic Senator averaged from \$400 to \$500 a session.

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## PLANS FOR WABASH STATION APPROVED.

World's Fair Terminal to Have Facilities for 50,000 Passengers a Day.

DEPOT WILL COST \$175,000.

Main Tracks Will Be Elevated, and Transit Lines Will End North of Forsythe Junction.

President Ramsey of the Wabash stated last night that the complete plans for a great World's Fair station and terminals were approved yesterday, by President Francis on behalf of the Exposition management.

Several hours of conference in President Francis's office at the Administration building served to adjust the long-standing problem of railway approaches to the Exposition from the north. President Francis, President Ramsey, Director of Works Taylor and Director of Transportation Ristine participated.

The Wabash will build a station with 200 feet of frontage on a grand entrance plaza, 60x700 feet, which the Exposition will maintain at the main gateway at Lindell and De Baliviere avenues. The plaza will be cut off the end of the Catlin tract on which the Pike is to be located.

A subway 200 feet wide will carry street-car passengers under the main tracks of the Wabash where they cross De Baliviere avenue at Forsythe Junction. The tracks will be elevated at this point. All street railway cars will stop north of the subway on De Baliviere avenue.

At no point near the main gateway of the World's Fair will different kinds of traffic cross on the same level. Vehicles may approach the gate by way of Lindell boulevard or through the park by the drive which passes under the Wabash tracks in the park.

FIFTEEN SPUR TRACKS. Fifteen spur tracks will leave the Wabash main line 1,500 feet east of De Baliviere, and, entering the eastern portion of the Catlin tract at that point, will run directly into the station by the interlocking system. Freight cars will be loaded and unloaded at least 50,000 passengers every day.

Excursion trains will enter and leave the terminal spurs on the same track. The Wabash main line will carry four tracks for the entire distance along the north front of the Exposition. Through trains will stop at platforms along the main tracks on the north side of the leased tract and in the immediate proximity to the World's Fair station.

Baggage may be transferred from the train to the express companies at this point, as an accommodation to visitors who will stop at the numerous hotels under contract to be erected on the Exposition grounds and vicinity.

The World's Fair station will not front squarely on De Baliviere avenue, but will stand on the east side of that street, at an angle of forty-five degrees to the intersection of Lindell boulevard and De Baliviere avenue, causing the structure to present its front 300 feet to the main gateway of the Fair.

STATION NOT ELEVATED. It will contain waiting-rooms 100 feet long by 40 to 50 feet in width. The station is to stand on the ground and will not be elevated, as previously reported. The architecture will be of wood and staff, like the prevailing style of the Exposition. A long colonnaded portico will make up the facade. A highly ornamental tower has been provided by Architect Link.

The short life of the Exposition necessarily makes the structure a temporary one, constructed of wood and staff, like the principal buildings of the Fair. The angle at which the station will stand gives the railway company a triangular piece of ground in front. This strip will be laid out in a plaza to form a part of the general plaza which the Exposition will have before the gateway. Grandstands will be the promenade throughout the station and plaza.

The plaza becomes a distributing point for the crowds. Visitors will have plenty of space in which to disentangle from the arriving and departing crowds. It makes the taking of automobiles, trains or street railway lines comparatively easy.

More than \$25,000 will be spent by the Wabash Railway Company in building its station and the terminals. The station is expected to cost at least \$50,000. Trackage facilities and ornamentation must consume a large part of the general sum, while additional rolling stock and other preparations make up the difference to use depot.

OTHER LINES TO USE DEPOT. The Wabash management does not intend to exclude other railways from the use of its station and terminals. Any other line which desires to discharge passengers at this point can do so by payment of usual trackage and depot charges. It is understood that the Rock Island will probably unload passengers at this station.

If the time, however, prefers to construct an independent station at Skinker road, it is not likely that objection will be raised. Certainly none will be raised by the Wabash, and it is to the interest of the Exposition management to have as many unloading points as the railways desire.

An important phase of the terminal situation, as pointed out by a World's Fair official, is the ending of the Transit Company lines north of the main Wabash line across De Baliviere avenue.

This arrangement eliminates street railway terminals from the district between the Wabash main line and the Forest Park station, thus causing the Lindell Railway palace to be abandoned during the life of the Exposition.

## ARCHBISHOP KAIN IMPROVED.

Says That He Is Feeling Much Better—Visitor From St. Louis.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Baltimore, Md., July 8.—The condition of Archbishop J. J. Kain of St. Louis, a patient at St. Agnes' Sanitarium, is better to-day. He declared with evident gratification that he was feeling better than he had for some time.

Archbishop Kain is very fond of children and with their children a number of visitors to the city in quantity. The steamship Louisiana of the Elder-Dempster line, from Bremen, began to-day unloading 3,000 bales.

EUROPE SHIPS COTTON BACK TO NEW ORLEANS. REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New Orleans, July 8.—For the first time in the history of New Orleans cotton has been shipped from Europe to this city in quantity. The steamship Louisiana of the Elder-Dempster line, from Bremen, began to-day unloading 3,000 bales.

Another witness before the Grand Jury was E. Y. Mitchell of Springfield, who was in Jefferson City in the interests of a bill compelling counties having unpaid outstanding warrants to set aside 20 per cent of their current revenues for redemption purposes. A few days ago, a witness said that \$10,000 was paid to pass the bill. Gov-